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MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.

tempt of the Chinaman for a woman the

significance of other lithographs will be

in the ranks of the Boxers driving the for-

eigners before them. While some of these

Chinese amazons brandish weapons of

steel, others are armed only with bamboo

staves. With these crude weapons they are

In every one of the lithographs I have so

far seen the foreigners are represented

either as dying-generally in scores-or run-

ning as fast as their palsied legs will carry

them. Yet, fast as the foreigners are run-

ning, the Chinese victors appear to be tak-

battle, the foreign ships are shown in sinking condition, while shells, traveling

from unseen Chinese guns, are hurrying

on the work of demolition. At the same

time, on the quarterdeck, Chinese officers,

instead of being at their stations, are

CAPTURE OF PEKING IGNORED.

Peking by the allies is ignored in thes

bombastic prints. We in Peking are wait-

ing to see how the capture of the capital

will be explained by these ingenious lying

natives. The next set of lithographs pub

ished must surely have some reference to

this important international event, but the

most imaginative white men now in China's

capital are unable to guess how the mat-

ter will be explained. The best anyone can

suggest is that the Chinese will show in

their colored prints that the allied bar-

and were there shut off from the rest of

the world and left to perish of disease and

The bunch of lithographs that I now have

They were first translated to me by an

Later in the day I showed the colored

prints to a missionary who has spent twen-

ty-five years here, and who reads and

speaks the language as if he had been born

here. Ere he had looked at a half dozen

of the colored monstrosities the reverend

"These are fearful," he groaned. "They

will inflame the mind of every Chinaman

who sees them and who has not been able

to glean the truth at first hand. Our

forces marched up through the valley of

the Pei-Ho. Chinamen living ten miles

away from the line of march will have no

real means of knowing what has happened

Even if they hear the truth, they will

as the inventions of lying foreigners. They

prints as containing the true story of the

ighting. Chinamen living twenty miles

away from the line of the allies' march

have not heard a word, you may be sure,

of what has happened during the cam-

paign. To them these colored prints will

tant parts of the empire the people can never be convinced that the barbarians

('we') encountered anything but the most

signal defeat. All of China's past wars-

even the Japanese-Chinese conflict-are re-

passed from hand to hand, but have been

posted up in every yamen away from the

line of the allies' march, will inflame the

Chinese mind. These peole will consider

themselves more invincible than ever. In

fact, from my quarter of a century's ex-

saying that these nasty colored prints will

do the allies more harm, and will set the

fierciest yellow troops under the most re-

It is not always that the missionaries

and the diplomats agree here in Peking.

By this I do not mean that there is any

hostility between the two classes-far from

nounced optomistic, while the diplomat is

the exact reverse. In this matter the first

diplomat with whom I was able to talk

on the subect expressed his full agreement

"If the truth ever comes out," the diplo

these cheap and gaudy prints came from

presses subsidized by Prince Tuan. He is

the arch fiend of China. As long as he

keeps any vestige of his power China is

sure to be a hot-bed of trouble. These

posters you have shown me will enthuse

the Chinese mind throughout the length

"Is there no way to counteract their in-

"To march the allied troops through the

raise new armies in every province. Of

nowhere will the value of the victories

be worth anything at any point ten miles

sufficient force, to march through the em-

army was strong enough to make resis-

tance practically impossible. Yet, without

"At least ten years, with two or three

"And no Chinaman will believe his coun-

try whipped until he has seen the foreign

soldiers and felt the weight of their mailed

"In that case, how are we ever to teach

the Chinaman that the outside world is

an aggregate of danger that must not be

"Explore me! It will be a vain explora-

his shoulders, lighted a Manila cigar and

walked away. When he was almost out of

hearing he turned to add: "Set it down as

a fact that Chinese lies will be ten times as

hard for us to overcome as Chinese guns.'

INDIANIANS RETURN.

Editor Morss and James Murdock Ar-

rive at New York from Paris.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.-Among the passen-

gers on the steamship La Lorraine to-day

were James Gordon Bennett, who intends

Samuel E. Morss, ex-consul general to

France and editor of the Indianapolis Sen-

of the board of directors of the Panama

Canal Company; General Abbott, chief en-

gineer, and W. Nelson Cromwell, counsel

gers. "The Panama Canal Company," said

the Panama canal, as being more feasible,

the decision is against the Panama canal

the company will nevertheless go on build-

ing it. I believe that if both the Panama

and Nicarague canals are built nine-tenths

of the vessels will choose the Panama canal

as being the better. What the Walker com-

mission heard when in Paris was a revela-

tion to it. Already between three and four

million cubic yards have been taken out

Coal and Gas in Missouri.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 14.-Coal and gas

n paying quantities were found east of

this city at a depth of a little more than

1,000 feet. The gas will be piped to the city at once if the supply holds out, as it promises to do. A vein of coal that may

down there and two-fifths of the work has

omical and giving better results. If

tinel, and James Murdock, of Indiana.

replied the diplomat. He shrugged

B. R. SELWYN.

"And how long would that require?"

the by-ways being traversed-

separate armies in the field."

"That's it exactly!"

Copyright, 1900.

"How long would it take the allies, in

"Oh, perhaps a couple of years, if the

actionary leaders could do.'

and breadth of the empire."

"And what is that?"

"One way.

the breath of truth. In more dis-

gentleman's fact lengthened.

As I have already written, the capture of

brought to them by their servants.

In one scene showing a mythical naval

belaboring the civilized enemy.

ing matters with the utmost ease.

These show Chinese women enrolled

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WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO., SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS--224 and 226 S. Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind.

AS CHINESE TELL IT.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) Chinese who had the misfortune to be in front of us know the same story. But what of the ignorant masses of natives who happened to live twenty or a hundred miles away from our line of march? These people, you may be sure, had heard the gossip to the effect that a force of "barbarians" had invaded their land. They may even most as swift as the telegraph in this upside down land, that the allies had reached Peking and had driven the imperial family Such a tale, if generally believed in China, would be enough to unseat from the throne the most stable ruler that ever held Imperial office. In victory the Chinese are savage-ferocious-but in defeat they are as meek as lambs. If the people at large were once permitted to believe that the alwould no longer respect Chinese imperial fled from here when the native presses a little way from Peking were kept busy with the lithographs of which I have spoken. Runners dashed through the empire carrying and distributing these colored prints. Everywhere the natives seized them eagerly in order to get real news of the war. BUT ONE NEWSPAPER.

From these prints the ignorant natives read and saw pictured the long series of troops. There was enough explanatory "special cables" are as unknown to these yellow people as news of Wall street would sheet issued at the capital. The Gazette existence; for the last five centuries it has been published as a daily. But this closely-edited sheet has always been issued from the palace, and has contained nothing but that which the government was willing the people should believe. During the late trouble the Gazette has been indefinitely suspended and the people have had no defi-alte knowledge of what has been happen-That is to say, not until these lithographic sheets began to circulate through

style of posters that have been printed and In their range they take up every imaginable incident from the bombardment of the Taku forts to the battle of Yang-

"We" didn't capture the forts at Taku. Instead, the navies of the powers were destroyed by the torpedoes manipulated from the forts. The scenes of casualties as shown on these lithographs are frightful beyond conception. Boats of landing parties are flying sky-high in an awful chaos of destruction. The occupants of the boats are fast resolving into the original dust. At Tien-Tsin the allied troops, despite their fearful punishment at Taku, are shown suffering even worse fates. How the armies of the world could have suffered two such appalling disasters and still be able to fight on the way to Peking is not explained. but even the Chinese lithographers admit that we did fight at Yang-Tsun, and here again a fearful tale of slaughter is re-

iclers stop at this point. By a sudder flight of the imagination the yellow writer transports us to the banks of the Amur. the cables to the civilized press of the world, the Russians administered a salutary whipping to the Chinese, drove them back and held the Amur. But the Chinese | away from the line of march." story. The Russians were whipped, driven back, and those of their number who fell into Boxer hands were sadly punished. False as all these stories of brush and pen

are, there is much in these Chinese lithographs that may well engage the attention of the diplomats of the world. The yellow uprising was, of course, if you believe the Chinese, the work of Boxers. But in these lithographs it is made plain that General Ma and General Tung Fuh Hsiang and the imperial troops under them took prominent part in all the fights against the allies. In the pictures of the fights the banners of these two Chinese commanders frequently appear. The generals themselves are pictured as leading the Chinese hosts on to

In one of the cartoons the murder of the Japanese chancellor is sanctioned by the mperial commanders. This incident will be valuable as a basis of claim by Japan. In another lithograph a Japanese soldier is shown in a doubled-up position tied to a bamboo pole and being carried before his military judges. It is in this fashion that pigs are carried to market in China, and the suggestion of such treatment for a foreigner is sure to be hailed with joy by

patriotic" Chinamen Generals Ma and Tung Fuh Hsiang figure In so many of these bloody scenes that the Chinese government will not be able to deny their complicity in the actual fighting. In one cartoon these two generals are displayed as smiling with approval of the treatment of several foreign officers who are being brought before them in many attitudes of debasement. I would like to commend to the American public, and to the world at large, Generals Ma and Tung to remain in the country but ten days; Fuh Hslang as two Chinese officials who are richly entitled to a full share of the vengeance that must be meted out by the

To one who fully understands the con-

ROYAL Baking Powder

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

BYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK,

DEATH OF MILLIONAIRE RICE.

Estate by Means of Forgery, Hypnotism and Poison.

ARREST OF LAWYER PATRICK AND CHARLES A. JONES, THE VALET.

to Have Been Worth Four to Fifteen Millions-Two Wills.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.-Many mysteries surrounded the last days of William Marsh Rice, the eccentric millionaire recluse. Conflicting wills, alleged forged checks for \$90,000, doubtful assignments of \$2,000,000 worth of securities, hypnotism, poison, conspiracy, a will contest, an abused wife, a tricky lawyer, an insinuating valet and shown sitting in a circle, their faces il- many strange circumstances make a comuminated by smiles, and drinking the tea plex maze that puzzles and baffles the to gain possession of Rice's millions, and they believe there is ground for the sus-

> Rice died on Sunday, Sept. 23, in eighty-fifth year, leaving an estate various-Charles F. Jones, his valet, nurse and secretary, are under arrest on charges of forging Rice's name to a check for \$25,000. For lack of ball bonds for \$20,000 they are behind the bars of the Tombs, and detectives are busy trying to unravel the tangled web of wills, assignments, bogus checks and suspicious deaths.

ers. Four checks in his possession, purporting to be signed by Rice, aggregating cashed. Experts in handwriting declare the assignments to be clumsy forgeries. They have not seen the will held by Patfor he has refused to show it to the authorities, though he has submitted what 0. 1900, and revokes a will made in 1896. If the new will should prove genuine there egacies to most of the heirs named in the

through the presentation of two checks on Swenson & Sons, Wall-street bankers, with whom Rice kept an account. They were drawn in favor of Patrick, and were signed with Rice's name. They were dated Sept. 22 and called for \$25,000 and \$65,000. Patrick sent them to the bank on Monday, Sept. 24, although he knew Rice had died the night before, and asked to have them certified. The bank officials apparently went through the usual forms of certifying the check for \$25,000, for it bears their stamp, number and dating, but they happened to discover that Patrick's first name. "Albert," was spelled 'Abert." They telephoned to Rice's apartment, and Jones, the valet, answered, saying the check was regular. When asked to it would do no good, because Rice was too to understand a telephone message. iones had been instructed by Patrick how cause of civilization further back in this and he reported the incident to the lawyer. land than two hundred thousand of the

SUSPICIONS AROUSED. Patrick assured him he had done right. but advised him to tell the bank that Rice was dead, which he did over the telephone showed them an assignment transferring or certify the checks under the circumthey notified the coroner and the district attorney, whose investigations led to the arrest of Patrick and Jones on charges of

Patrick also had checks on the Fifth-avenue Trust Company for \$25,000 and \$135,000. dated Sept. 22 and bearing Rice's name. There were certified by the bank without question, and Patrick subsequently cashed other three checks have been turned over to Captain James A. Baker, jr., of Houston. Tex., who has been appointed temporary administrator of the Rice estate by the courts of Texas, in which a large part

of the property is located. developed the fact that Rice died under suspicious circumstances. The millionaire led a lonely life with Jones in an apartment at Madison avenue and Fifty-second street. He had been taking nux vomica, which had been prescribed by his physician. Dr. Walker Curry, as a tonic. The active principle of this medicine is strychnine, and there was enough of it in Rice's room to kill him if administered in a large dose. Nobody but Jones was with the recluse when he died. He called Patrick as well as the doctor, but they did not arrive until some time after the sick man had died. Dr. Curry is of the opinion that

Rice had been dead twenty minutes to an hour when he arrived. In a letter written to Patrick a short time before Rice had directed that his body be cremated in the event of death, but expressly stipulated that it should not be embalmed. Notwithstanding this stipulation Patrick directed the embalming of the corpse. These circumstances aroused suspicion of foul play, but the coroner's autopsy showed no signs of poisoning The viscera were then turned over to Prof. Rudolph A. Witthaus, a chemist, who has made a "quick test." This has failed to show traces of poison, and he is at work making a "slow test." The embalming fluid was heavily charged with arsenic, and some authorities think that would make it impossible to demonstrate the presence of another poison in the stomach.

STRANGE FEATURES. There are so many strange features in the late life of Rice that they may be better understood if taken up in their natural order. He went to Texas in 1838. He engaged in the grocery business and afterward dealt in cotton. He made money rapidly and retired from the cotton trade in 1865. He became financial agent for two paragraph: railroads in Texas and bought large tracts M. Hutin, director general and president of land. He owned the Capitol Hotel and the oil mills at Houston and considerable real estate in Galveston. He came North to live in 1883, accompanied by his second wife, who was Elizabeth B. Baldwin, of Baldwinsville, N. Y. He and his wife did not live happily, she sometimes being refused by her husband enough money to pay her fare on the street cars.

Mrs. Rice was ill in 1896 and was taken to a sanitarium at Waukeska, Wis., under the direction of a Dr. Wigginton. Rice also left his secretary, Alexander B. Hanberry, and returned to New York. On June 1 Mrs. Rice made a will bequeathing about \$1,500,000 of her husband's estate to various relatives of hers, which she apparently had, a right to do under the law of Texas if they were residents of that State. She appointed O. T. Holt, a Houston lawyer, to be her executor. Her husband was notified of her death, but telegraphed that he could not go West because he had broken his leg, which is said to have been a falsehood. Mrs. Rice's remains were taken to a vault in Milwaukee, where Sanberry had the coffin opened twice. He explained he did so at the request of Rice. who wanted to be certain his wife was dead. In her will she requested that her emains be buried in Houston and marked by a \$5,000 monument. When her husband

Executor Holt began a suit to enforce he provisions of Mrs. Rice's will, but the husband resisted it on the ground that he was no longer a resident of Texas and that his wife could not dispose of any part of his estate by will. The contest is still in the courts.

looking after his property interests. About mployed at the Capitol Hotel, in Houston. man and engaged him to come to New York | influence of Patrick, was appointed comas his valet. They then took up their residence in the apartment on Madison avenue, his death, and had a number of eccentricities. One of his fads was in the matter of | times, but have found him within the letter He ate no meat and rarely had vegetables. eggs. Jones went outside for his meals.

Rice generally arose between 8 and o'clock and cooked his eggs on a gas stove. After breakfast he turned to his correwith his letters. The body of the checks | ed that check himself, and after its certifisent to the banks by Patrick were in the handwriting of Jones, and he carried them to the lawyer's office. Rice often fell asleep over his desk, and his valet permitted him to slumber until luncheon. The afternoon they generally gave up to the reading of newspapers, and the old man retired early in the evening.

WAS GROWING SENILE. Rice was apparently becoming senile and falling somewhat under the influence of the young man. Last December Jones sent for Walter O. Wetherbee, an attache of the Swenson Bank. Wetherbee, it is asserted. has made an affidavit that Jones asked him to join in a conspiracy to gain possession of Rice's millions. According to Wetherbee's story, Jones pretended to have such influence over Rice that he could persuade the old man to sign a will making the valet his principal heir. Jones proposed to furnish details about Rice's property if Wetherbee would draw up the will, and promised possession of the millions at stake. Wetherbee refused to go into the plot, but reporttheir lawyer, he tried to reopen negotiations his with Jones for the purpose of entrapping formed a new plan and did not fall into the net. It was not thought worth while to

said to have turned it over to the authori-Jones next bobs up in connection with Patrick, Executor Holt had employed Patrick, who had been a lawyer in Texas, to meeting last winter. At any rate Jones one yet made public Patrick succeeded in getting into the good graces of Rice and was engaged as his attorney. The lawyer says it was stipulated that he might continue to act as one of the attorneys for Mrs. Rice's heirs, but that he should be Mr. Rice's at-

torney in all his other business affairs. Holt, who was trying to get possession of purports to be a copy. It is dated June \$1,500,000 worth of Rice's property. He began, however, to work for a compromise of the contest over Mrs. Rice's will. He semay be a contest, though it increases the cured authority from Rice to offer \$250,000 in settlement of the claim and made such a proposition to Executor Holt, but he took ploy of Rice. Having already won one favclined the offered compromise. He only learned recently, to his astonishment, of Patrick's professional relations with Rice.

RICE MAKES HIS WILL. After his wife's death in 1896 Rice made will leaving legacies to several relatives and ture. He named as executor Captain Baker. who had been his attorney in his Texas call the millionaire to the telephone he said | business affairs. The Houston lawyer was also selected to be president of the instito play his part under the circumstances, | brother, Frederick A. Rice, with a provision that the principal on his death should go to his family, which at that time consisted of a wife and eight children. Two

in his possession, but he has given up what ment increases the legacles of the brother William March Rice Institute and makes Patrick residuary legatee instead. In explanation of this change Patrick in an in-

"Mr. Rice caused me to prepare a will, in which all his relatives and friends were recognized. The instrument left what he thought was proper, and a large part of the use it for charitable purposes in behalf of

"He transferred to me all his property, so that I should put into execution during his lifetime certain provisions of his will. One of these was that I should provide him an annuity of \$10,000 a year until his death. "He decided that the matter should not be nade public until the claims upon his wife's estate should be settled according to the \$250,000 compromise and he could get down town and in a public manner let me reduce ny rights to possession and all the propert be assigned to me. He wanted matters to

take their course. matters ready for the payment of the \$250,-000 I should pay that first, and that if the money still stood in his name-meaning if I had not reduced the property to possession-he would send me his checks for the

It is suspected that the signature to this recent will was forged, but there is as yet no evidence of that, and it is possible Patrick and Jones actually succeeded in per-suading Rice to affix his name to the document giving the bulk of his estate to the lawyer. The increase in the size of the legacies to Rice's relatives is believed to have been a clever scheme of Patrick's to induce them not to contest the will, for it would be to their financial advantage to let it stand. The old will named Captain Baker as executor, and the new instrument names both Baker and Patrick as crease the money return to the latter. It is asserted that Patrick's plan was to refuse to qualify as executor, which would his fees. At any rate the scheme as far as revealed seems to have been cunningly contrived to avert opposition by those who had large interests at stake under the will

WISHED TO BE CREMATED. Rice's wish to be cremated is recorded in a letter dated Aug. 3. This document is addressed to Patrick and was written at the request of the lawyer, who explains that he wanted a formal record of the old man's desire. The letter contains the following

"If I should die I want you to see that I chemicals when they embalm you, but I want you to have my body cremated at terred with my late wife, Elizabeth B.

It is suspected that the idea of cremation was instilled into Rice's mind by Patrick and Jones and was a part of a plot to wipe out traces of a criminal scheme on which they are thought to have been working. Patrick has a plausible explanation of his action in having the corpse embalmed in spite of Rice's instructions and his known horror of the process. He says he received a telegram saying Frederick A. Rice, of wished to see the remains. The undertaker insisted the body could not be held without such treatment. Although Rice apparently had made minute preparations for death he said in his letter of Aug. 3:

"But I expect to live twenty years, as I come from a long-lived family and am in pretty good health for a man of my age." Events thereafter rapidly approached the climax of the tragedy. On Friday, Sept. 21, any hand can fling into the crowd. two days before the death of the rich recluse, he apparently signed a document assigning to Patrick money and securities at his banker's to the value of \$90,000. A seclearned of her will he was furious and re-fused to carry out her request. Her body was buried in Milwaukee, and it was only after being urged by a friend that he con-

sented to mark the grave with a \$40 head-stone. Some of her heirs think she died under suspicious circumstances.

Executor Holt began a suit to enforce

ting Captain Baker to have free access to Rice's strong box in the vault of the New York Safe Deposit Company. A fourth transferred the lease of that box to Patrick and assigned to him all the stocks. bonds and other valuables contained in it When broken open subsequently the box was found to contain more than \$2,000,000

worth of securities. Patrick has surrendered these assign ments to Captain Baker. Morris Meyer, the assignments, is a lawyer in Patrick's office. David C. Short, the other witness, is a notary, and some time ago, through the missioner of deeds for Texas. He is interested in a publication called United States business have been such that the postal authorities have investigated him several of the law. He has admitted to Captain McCluskey, chief of detectives, that for some time past he has practically been in the employ of Patrick. It was he who took the \$25,000 check to the Swenson Bank to have it certified. He also asserts he took the \$125,000 check to the Fifth-avenue Trust Company, but Patrick has said he presentcation notified the bank of Rice's death. Short maintains that Rice's signatures are genuine and that he saw the old man write them in his apartment.

On Saturday, Sept. 22, Rice apparently signed the four checks in Patrick's favor aggregating \$250,000. Patrick has asserted that he was to use these checks in effect-ing the hoped for compromising with the heirs under Mrs. Rice's will. He does not make it clear, however, why Rice should have drawn four checks, when two, or possibly one, would have answered the

RICE'S ILLNESS AND DEATH. Rice died Sunday, Sept. 23. He had been under treatment of Dr. Curry for six months. The doctor was the family physi cian of Patrick, and was called in to attend Jones last March. Rice told the doctor of his own ailments and asked for treatment. The physician found the recluse suffering from indigestion and weakness due to his advanced age. The old man became despondent after the Galveston hurricane, because it had destroyed a large number of his houses. About the same time he suffered a considerable loss through the burning of his oil mills in Houston. About Sept. 12 the doctor presmall quantities for a tonic. The patient appeared to be gaining strength until the day of his death. The doctor saw him in report the incident to Rice, but Wetherbee the morning, found him weaker and gave made an affidavit to the circumstances and the valet instructions to be called if the old man should become worse. deposited it with the Swensons, who are What happened in Rice's apartment be-

tween that time and his death is known only to Jones. The valet says his master remained in bed until late in the afternoon, when he got up and went to a winnoticed the old man's knees trembled. The young man picked him up, put him he looked in several times, but thought Rice was sleeping. About 8 o'clock in the his custom, with a bottle of drinking water. He asked Rice if he wanted up the old man's hand and found it limp Concluding that his master was dead or dying, he at once sent for Dr. Curry and Lawyer Patrick. The doctor quickly pronounced Rice dead, though the body still warm. He made out a certificate saying the millionaire had died of old age, weak heart, indigestion and mental dis On Monday, Sept. 24, Patrick began the

prepartions for cremating the body, and

sent or took four big checks to the two banks to have them certified. The discov- | that Japan was utterly opposed to any dithe name "Albert" and the investigation set on foot by them have already been detailed. Patrick has offered an ingenious explanation of his effort to have the checks have to pay very heavily for the trouble certified after the death of Rice. In the might enable him to effect the compromise with the heirs of Mrs. Rice without the inevitable delay of waiting for the settlement of the estate of Mr. Rice. He says the certification would be binding on the banks made before they had knowledge of the the reason, he asserts, why he instructed ones to deceive the bankers, in the event of embarrassing inquiries, by leading them to believe Rice was still alive. Patrick also asserts that he offered to leave the \$135,000 check with the Fifth-avenue Trust Company if it thought he was not entitled to cash it, but that the offer was declined with the remark that he was in luck to get it certified before telling the bank Rice was dead. The lawyer has not explained, how-

on the same bank. tore his death, and the work was almost and cotton. Besides this he used to sew little knicknacks and sometimes mend his

His big apartment was scantily furnished eight rooms, only a large map of the world hanging in the parlor. The furniture, though good, was not costly. The kitchen had no table, only some solid oak chairs. The sitting room contained a small desk, furnished in about the same manner. Patrick is only thirty-four years hough he appears to be much older. His head is bald, the little hair that he has being of a reddish brown. He is as suave talks easily and well. He dresses in good taste, not dudishly or showily, but like the substantial man of affairs. and as gentle as a woman in manner. He

WHY DON'T THEY DIE?

Bryan's Plainly Expressed Sentiment About Civil War Soldiers.

Grand Forks (N. D.) Herald.

fighting, starving, bleeding and dying to save this Nation in 1861-5 W. J. Bryan was a babe in swaddling clothes. Nov. 18, 1892, at the ripe age of thirty-two, this Bryan wrote the survivors of those boys in blue

"The next Congress will have to wrestle with one deficiency of \$36,000,000. This is on account of pensions. The appropriation for pensions for the next year must be not less than \$150,000,000. It is therefore easy arithmetic to perceive that the appropriation that Congress must make for pensions at the next sessions must aggregate not less than \$186,000,000. This tremendous sum would of itself be enough to run a reasonable government. One would not comit was never earned by any act of patriotism or heroic service. The government is made a proposition to Baker that would in- held up and despoiled of no mean portion of this, and it seems helpless to defend itself. One cannot help being curious to know how many more years it will take leave Baker as sole executor and double to exhaust the generation which feels itself injured by the war. It is safe to say that never did a generation display such

longevity. Will those of the old boys whose "remarkable longevity" still keeps them with us and their relatives and friends march proudly to the polls this fall and vote for this Bryan for President of the Nation they preserved, or will they not?

Referred to Mr. Bryan.

Hearst's New York Journal

Men who use money corruptly are rogues. but, as a rule, not fools, except in the genfolly is greater than that of dishonesty. am not embalmed, as they fill you with Indubitably the rascal who tries to "carry an election" by illegitimate use of money is a dunce of magnitude, but indubitably once and my ashes put in an urn and in- his stupidity does not find expression in taking into his confidence anybody but the persons who get the money. And these do not tell. How, then, excepting in rare instances of planned exposure or confession under pressure, do the others know about it? They do not; they merely suspect. Almost all the talk of "bribery." "the purchase of votes," and so forth, has no foundation in known fact. * * * The corrupt use of money to "carry an election" is a thing easy to affirm; it is one of the cheapest and handlest arguments against Texas, was on the way to New York and | the opposing party. Anybody can use it; no thought, no knowledge, no mental ability, is required. It is serviceable to the embalming, and Patrick then consented to political peasant as to the scholar and statesman. Like bad language and those ugly nicknames which have no special personal appropriateness, it is free to all and. like them, has the merit of a general applicability which fits it for as effective use against the managers of one political party as those of another. It is a dead cat that larger buildings than any other. .

Had the Bryan Marks.

New York Press. Charles Lamb's ancient Chinese who burned down their houses in order to eat oast pig would probably have voted for

CHING HUMILIATED BY GERMAN AT THE CHINESE CAPITAL.

Iso Coldly Received by Britain's Minister, but Better Treated by Russians and Americans.

LOOTED COMPLETELY

EVEN MISSIONARIES PARTICIPATED IN THE WHOLESALE PILLAGE.

Chaffee's Soldiers Permitted to Com mandeer-Americans at Tien-Tsin in Hard Luck.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. PEKING, Sept. 7 .- Prince Ching, who visited the foreign ministers yesterday, die not receive that cordial reception he seemed to expect. At the British legation the first one he visited, the demeanor of Sir Claude MacDonald was chilly in the extreme, and the visit occupied no longer than five minutes. Prince Ching was in his sedan chair, borne on the shoulders of eight gorgeously appareled servants, preceded by four Chinese officials of high rank, each wearing the insignia of peacocks' feathers. A troop of Japanese cavalry acted as escort and guard. From the British legation the cavalcade went to the German legation, but was refused admission to the grounds, being informed by the Chinese interpreter of the legation that the representatives of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, were not receiving social calls at present from Chinese officials. At the Spanish legation, where also the French minister resides, as his residence was destroyed, the call only lasted twelve min-At the Russian legation over an hour was

From there the American legation was tion. The prince told Mr. Conger that he sonally he had done all in his power to prevent the catastrophe that had occurred, but the force of events had proved too merely come to pay a visit of respect to an

spent.

It is stated on reliabe authority that at the Japanese legation Ching was informed vision of China by the powers and that both England and America would stand by her in this demand; that China would she had caused, but it would not be in loss

of the situation will be made by an in

Hague or Washington, at which China will not be represented. If the opinion of high officials here can be taken as a guide, Russia, Germany, France and possibly Italy are in favor of a division of China, with a merely nominal Chinese empire while England, America and Japan wil demand the open-door policy, a heavy in-demnity and for a long period the policing of the country by an international force. The general consensus of opinon of the American and British ministers and generals is that seldom, if ever, in the history of the world has any city been more completely looted and gutted than Peking, and ever, why he cashed the \$25,000 check drawn | it is mainly due to the influence of General | reading for the ministers and their fam-Chaffee and the British General Gazelee take was made in not looting it and burning finished. It is made of chamois, flannel | the property of the merchants, bankers, pawnbrokers and even the houses of the very poor have been looted and burned, why should the property of those mainly responsible be saved and held sacred for their future use?

camp followers and members of the riff-raff of things, particularly the silver shoes thirteen, thirty and fifty dollars, according oak chairs and an iron clock. There was a | to weight. Hundred-dollar watches were selling for two-thirds of their value and

other things accordingly. The proprietor of a Peking hotel bought, it is stated, silver worth over a less than fifty thousand. The Sikh soldiers have done a lot of trading in silver, buying from the Russians cheaply and selling at a profit. An ex-street Arab from New York | to the Chinese, before they realize the has made a clear two thousand dollars with a capital of nothing, except unlimited cheek and no scruples whatever on the subject of his right to loot.

Auction sales take place at the British legation every afternoon of looted goods turned in by the troops, but the prices are high, fetching sometimes more than the things are sold for in the stores in normal

amount of stuff, a large portion of which When the boys in blue were marching, has been taken from looters. General Chaffee has not yet decided with regard to its disposition, but it will probably be sold

> American soldiers have not been officially allowed to loot, but only to forage, which means that parties have gone out daily over the American quarter and collected the things most needed by the troops, such as bedding, furniture for camping use, etc. Most of the soldiers on the march to Peking threw away their blankets and other implements which rendered the march under a burning sun unbearable. At night now they would suffer from cold if they had not been allowed to commandeer the necessary covering. It is only human na-ture if the soldier boys in that duty should pick robes of ermine, gray fox skins and other warm furs rather than those of coarser or uglier appearance.

Some of the most persistent looters have been the missionaries. Recently meeting one with five cartloads of furs and tique furniture, Major Waller asked the missionary by what right he had taken the things, and to his astonishment was told by permission of Major Waller. He informed the missionary he was mistaken, as he, himself, was Major Waller, and he should confiscate every bit of it.

OCCUPATION OF TIEN-TSIN. Americans Fared III in the Scramble

for Desirable Quarters. Correspondence of the Associated Press.

TIEN-TSIN, China, Sept. 17.-With the general belief that this city is to be the military center and base for the winter. eral sense that all rogues are fools, for no all the powers are now engaged in a gen eral scramble for buildings. Anything that has a roof is now valuable and every building in the foreign concession which the ing put in shape for either barracks or the influx of miners and the destruction of store room. This condition of affairs has the salmon supply by canneries at the and in several instances there have been some sharp interchanges over the possesscity of Tien-Tsin is composed of the varitoria gardens and the mud wall and the south. The American concession was surrendered several years ago and in the present situation the Americans are keenly feeling the loss. The English and German concessions are probably greatest in area. the British, however, having more and

There is to-day not an unoccupied building in Tien-Tsin and the powers are drawing the concession lines very closely. As was cabled the Associated Press early in September, the Americans were compelled to give up to the Germans a large tract of land and several very commodious wareuses, filled with commissary The property was in the extra German

Disfigured Skin

wasted muscles and decaying bones. What havoe!

Scrofula, let alone, is capable of all that, and It is commonly marked by bunches in the neck, inflammations in the eyes, dyspepsia, catarrh and general debility.
It is always radically and permanently cured

Hood's Sarsaparilla Which expels all humors, cures all eruptions, and builds up the whole system, whether

Hood's Pills cure liver ille; the non-irritation and only cathartic to take with Hood's Saras-

concession and only occupied under sufferance. It was understood when the Gerpancy that it would be given up on demand, but the demand caused the American army venience. As a result the American forces are now scattered. The Fifteenth Infantry. Colonel Moale commanding, and at present senior American officer in Tien-Tsin, is lo-cated in the buildings and compound of the American Methodist mission. A quarter of a mile further down the Taku road is the camp of the Third Artillery, in the compound of the property of Mr. Drew, an American. The marine battalion is quartered in the buildings in the British concess-ion, the officers occupying several houses on Victoria terrace. The commissary and quartermasters' depots are on the Bund, in the old Tien-Tsin hotel.

The presence of such a large number of troops in close contiguity, the conflicting customs and national prejudices make Tien-Tsin a very delicate and interesting place just at present. The whole atmosphere is charged with the tenseness of local conditions and the nicest diplomacy is called into play to smooth over little circumstances. Two events of this week which were pregnant with possi have been pleasantly adjusted and have left no apparent trace of feeling. One was the killing of Corporal Hughes of Battery private of the same battery, by a French sentry. The whole affair was unfortunate, but an investigation disclosed that the sentry was not to blame. It appears Americans were out after dark and had been drinking. They were halted by a sentry on the French pontoon bridge and dis-regarding his challenge they tried to rush him. One of the men fired his revolver discharging four chambers, when the sentry fired, killing Hughes. He was attacked by the second American, whom he bayoneted

inflicting a slight wound.

The other instance was a slight tilt between the British and Russians. The forwood and hoisted a British flag. A Rusa flag and threatening to cut down the British colors. General Campbell happened to be on the scene at the time, unac panied. Seeing the gravity of the situation he asked an American officer to assist him, explaining that he feared the two guards, who were Indians of the Bengal lancers, might precipitate trouble. The American consented to remain, while the general sought the Russian commander. Admira Alexieff immediately recalled the Russians when the matter was explained to him and apologized for their action. It is reported

all the men were punished. WANT THE "SHANGHAI LIAR."

Ministers at Peking Have Read Some of His Harrowing Tales.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. PEKING, Sept. 11 .- From ministers to the interpreters in the various legations. and from generals to drummer boys, not a soul but what is asking, "What next?" It takes, even for government messages, from ten to fourteen days to get an answer to a cable, and private and press messages, now that the telegraph line to Tien-Tsin has been closed against them, are practically unknown; consequently the foreigners in Peking are almost as badly off for news of the outside world as were those besieged in the walls of the British lega-

English and American papers have just been received, which make interesting flies, telling, as they do, all about their supposed death, and giving tragic details bers of the embassies, their families and as to how the men killed their women folk. how members of certain legations were boiled in oil, and other harrowing pictures of the last days of the siege. There is a certain gentleman living in Shanghai, better known to the world as "the Shanghai

liar," who, if he were here, probably would meet a warm reception from some of the resuscitated victims. is, what is the world going to do with China, with so many nations having conflicting interests and opinions as to what should be done. It is also a mistaken idea. to suppose that the Chinese themselves have been settled with effectually yet, but if Sir Robert Hart proves a true prophet, then there will be a serious affair before the beginning of November, by which time south will have come together and be will probably be one battle, with great loss

hopelessness of further resistance. Another great question often asked here is, will China prove a great battlegrou on which will be fought out the supremace of Russia or Japan in this part of the world? Though the Japanese have the general sympathy here as against Russia, still nearly all those who have lived long in China say they trust that if the partment of Chi-Li, in which Pekin Major Waller has in his possession a vast is situated, has to be controlled by Japanese or Russians, that Russia will get it. The reason for this is that the religious of Japan and China are much alike, the people, if they had their queues cut off and allowed their hair to grow on the front of their heads, would not be distinguishable from the Japanese, that the vellow peril would then become an assured reality, for with the modern ideas of the Japanese engrafted on the Chinese, with the wealth they could accumulate, the largest trained army in the world would be at their disposal, and their navy would be equally powerful, and that co the Chinese and Japanese would become the most powerful race on earth. Another idea at present prevalent among army officers here is that nothing can prevent the partition of China, and that in each "sphere of influence" a Chinese army will be maintained to help protect it against other foreign aggression, and that this will eventually be the means of bringing about a mutiny, which would sink the Indian mutiny into an apparently insignificant

occurrence of small importance. Floods in New Brunswick.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 14.-Two hundred passengers, who left Boston and Montreal on Thursday, arrived here by river boat at 10 o'clock to-night, in consequence of the washouts which occurred on every branch of the Canadian Pacific in New Brunswick on Thursday. The east-bound express was caught at Green Point, and for three days could not move a mile. The passengers were taken into Frederickton Junction and cared for.

Alaskan Indians Dying.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 14.-Census enumerators Beck and Sexton have reached Juneau from Copper river, where their summer's work resulted in the enumeration of 800 Indians and 600 hundred whites. The Indians in that section have died this summer by dozens. This mortality results from mouths of the rivers.

Dowieite Deacon Deported. MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 14.-The Dowieite leacon, Homer Kessler, of Chicago, made another unsuccessful attempt to hold services here to-day. He was taken in charge by the police while holding services at the home of F. D. Calver, and was sent out of the city on the west-bound Pennsylvania passenger train at noon.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes, For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing

If your credit was is, canger you would fly to prevent a protest. If your life is in danger from a cough that is settling on your lungs, be as prompt in resorting to Hale's Honey of Hore-hound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Made from pure cream of tartar.